

## EX-PRESIDENTS DENY CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Diaz, Castro and Zelaya Say Report They Plan Insurrections Is Untrue.

ZELAYA ASSAILS U. S.

Castro Threatens to "Liquidate" Attacks of His Enemies—Diaz at 82 Awaits Call of His Country.

Through the courtesy of the Hispania Cable Association, from its headquarters in this city, The Tribune prints herewith interviews with General Porfirio Diaz, General Cipriano Castro and General J. Santos Zelaya, former presidents, respectively, of Mexico, Venezuela and Nicaragua. These cable statements by the three leading characters of recent years in Latin America are called forth by the report circulated in this city by Herbert Barron, once a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico and now financial agent of the Mexican government in this country, that General Diaz, General Castro and General Zelaya had met in Europe in furtherance of a conspiracy to foment insurrections in their countries and at the same time stir up anti-American sentiment.

The Hispania Cable Association assigned its cable correspondents to see the three men concerned, and answers have been received from General Diaz in Paris, General Castro in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and General Zelaya in Barcelona, Spain. All deny the charge of conspiracy made by Barron.

General Diaz says his only desire now, as far as Mexico is concerned, is to see it prosperous, happy and in peace, and that he will not return except in case of a foreign war. General Zelaya takes occasion to criticize the United States for the part this country is taking in the disturbed republic.

General Castro Belligerent.

The statement of General Castro is quite different from those of the two other exiled former Chief Executives. His interview bristles with belligerence. He denies that he has anything in common with General Diaz and General Zelaya, but makes a covert threat to "liquidate" at a not far distant time the "aggravations and affronts" that he has suffered from his enemies. The ill man of the Andes says he is much better in health and on the way to complete recovery.

His statement seems to bear out reports that from time to time have been published that he still harbors a strong desire to head the government at Caracas. He has the means to attempt to satisfy this ambition. He also has in his veins the blood of the Caribbean Indian, and the love of vengeance is strong within him. Also, Indianlike, he has kept his own counsel. He has lived quietly and unostentatiously in the Canary Islands, the interview here printed being the first that he has given since he went to his present exile.

Also it is the first direct statement from General Castro that he purposes "getting even" with his enemies, although it has been unofficially announced. So far as was known in this country, the "Black Eagle of the Andes" was incurably ill, and never would again be able to stand the rigors of a military campaign. His interview seems to disprove this view. Says General Castro, "with a gesture of disgust":

"My reported intention in connection with the matter mentioned is ridiculous. We have no affinity of interests in the matter under discussion, notwithstanding the action attributed to me."

"It has been my invariable rule not to advertise my thoughts about the future, because my actions are always set forth with prejudicial commentaries in a manner quite irregular by a press that works in a yellow way, always inventing."

"But as you, possibly, are able to observe, I am not moribund, as my numerous enemies wish to see me, but am convalescent and on the road to complete recovery."

Says Reparation Is Coming.

"The day is coming, and it is not far distant when I will liquidate many of the aggravations and affronts that come not only from my own compatriots, but also from countries that have been ridiculously interested in seeing in me a species of monster. Then will come the moment of great reparations."

The interview with General Diaz in Paris follows:

"Had an interview with ex-President Diaz about alleged conspiracy with Castro and Zelaya. He was greatly interested over the report. 'I am not personally acquainted with Zelaya or Castro,' said General Diaz, 'and my only hope is to see the re-establishment of peace and order in my country. Above all, I wish for the welfare of my fatherland and its peaceful development, which will make it a great and respected country. I will not return to Mexico unless in the case of a foreign war. In that case I will offer my country all my love and my remaining energies. I will be eighty-two years old within a few days, and am entitled to some rest. I hate political intrigues, and hope to dedicate to my family the last remaining days of my life.'"

General Zelaya, in Barcelona, "denies emphatically the story of the conspiracy and says he will not go back to Nicaragua, even if his compatriots call him by plebeian name." He does not even want to know about "the horrible thing happening" in his country, converted into a "Yankee establishment." General Zelaya says the supposed news about his proposed trip to Panama "is a pure invention, maliciously spread by the American government, because some of his former adherents have taken part in the present insurrection,

## and to justify the absorption of Nicaragua." General Zelaya believes the United States fears that Nicaragua in the future might prove a menace by letting some other nation than the United States build the "Nicaragua Canal."

General Zelaya adds that he is greatly humiliated by his downfall from power, and insists that his political career ended there and then. He regrets, too, that his country has become the prey of a band of traitors, who are willing instruments of the American policy in Nicaragua. He does not know where Castro is at present, and says he is not personally acquainted with General Diaz. He considers General Diaz one of the greatest men in America and incapable of lowering himself to petty conspiracies of any kind.

## THAT ULSTER COVENANT

Minors Will Sign It to Bring Number to 500,000.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 25.—Three days hence the great loyalist campaign in Ulster against the passage of the Home Rule bill will reach its culmination with the signing of the solemn league and covenant. The official programme announces solemn services in many churches on Ulster Day. Dr. McKenna, former moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, assisted by clergy nominated by the Bishop of Down, will conduct a service in Ulster Hall which Sir Edward Carson and other leaders will attend, and they will subsequently proceed to the City Hall in solemn procession for the signing of the covenant.

They will be met there by members of public bodies, and organized processions will march in later from the various districts.

The headquarters of the Ulster Unionist Council at the old town hall, Belfast, presented a scene of unbroken activity last evening. The staff is doing its best to meet the demand for books of the covenant, and declaration forms, card texts of the covenant and parchment certificates.

What the demand may be estimated by the fact that the number of orders for the covenant are approximately 500,000 and for the declaration 30,000. The covenant is to be signed by Ulster "men" over sixteen years old and the declaration by Ulster "women," subject to the same age limit.

Viscount Templetown, a representative peer for Ireland and founder of the Unionist clubs for Ireland, declared tonight: "Once and for all, under no circumstances, will the loyal people of Ireland consent to be governed by a priest ridden Parliament."

Lord Templetown spoke at a big demonstration of Ulster Day campaigners, and in proposing an anti-Home Rule resolution said that the movement was a spontaneous uprising.

## CARDIFF ANTI-FEMINIST

Welsh Law Society Objects to Women Practitioners.

Cardiff, Sept. 24.—The Law Society of Cardiff is opposed to women practicing law. A resolution in favor of the admission of women to the bar was defeated at the annual meeting of the society today. This resolution also urged the council of the society to support a bill that is to be introduced in Parliament enabling women to practice.

The chief ground for this opposition, it was said, was that competition by women would be injurious to men who practice law.

## SPANISH RAILROAD STRIKE

Men Expect to Tie Up Whole Catalonian System.

Barcelona, Sept. 24.—Orders were sent out tonight from the headquarters of the Railroads' Syndicate for an immediate strike on the whole Catalonian system. Some doubt is expressed that it will be universally obeyed, but the government has taken every precaution to prevent a suspension of the services.

All the bridges and tunnels are guarded by soldiers and the tracks are patrolled by their entire extent. Orders have been issued that the slightest attempt of the strikers to interfere with the trains must be rigorously suppressed.

## QUIET IN NICARAGUA

U. S. Bluejackets Run Trains on Granada Line.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Rear Admiral H. H. Southard and his forces are now in full possession of the railroad line running south from Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, to Granada, according to advices received by the Navy Department today, and food supplies have been rushed to Granada. The railroad will be operated for some time by bluejackets, several of whom are locomotive engineers. When it becomes safe for the natives to take charge of the operation of the road again it will be turned over to them, although the trains will be guarded for several weeks by marines.

Juan Irias, the former Zelayist who recently circulated a petition in San Jose, Costa Rica, calling for the withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua, last gone to Nicaragua to command the rebel forces there. This advice was received at the State Department today. General Mena, in ill health, is said to be about to retire from the leadership of the uprising.

## BORDER AGAIN MENACED

Mexicans Kill Two American Deputy Sheriffs.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Mexican border is again menaced by the rebels, according to Brigadier General Steever, in command of the Department of Texas. General Steever reported that the town of Boguillas had been sacked.

A continuous patrol from the southwest corner of New Mexico to a point thirty miles below Ojinaga is now being maintained by General Steever. There are also troops at Del Rio and Eagle Pass.

Ciudad, Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, Sept. 24.—General Pascual Orozco is reported marching overland at the head of eight hundred rebels to attack this city. General Blanquet, with eight hundred federalists, arrived last night to reinforce the local garrison.

Moreno, Ariz., Sept. 24.—Albert Munguia and "Tom" Campbell, deputy sheriffs of Greenlee County, were killed, and Deputy Sheriff "Dutch" Koppell seriously wounded in a fight last night at Eagle Creek with Mexicans who were said to be stealing and killing cattle. The Mexicans fired on the deputies from a fortified camp in the hills. Thirty special deputies have left here for the scene.

## TAFT ORDERS MARINES TO SANTO DOMINGO

U. S. to Make Full Investigation of the Revolution in the Troubled Republic.

FORCE LEAVES ON FRIDAY

Custom Houses on Haytian Frontier, Closed by Rebels, To Be Reopened by Our Marines.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 24.—A full investigation of the revolution in Santo Domingo and the dispatch of 750 marines to the republic for police duty, with the purpose of restoring peace and re-establishing the four custom houses along the Haytian frontier, have been ordered by President Taft.

Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and William T. S. Doyle, chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs of the Department of State, will conduct the investigation with the aid of Minister Russell and the receiver general of customs, Mr. Pulliam. They will start on their mission on Friday night on the transport Prairie, which carries the marines from the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia.

The detachment of marines, who will be taken from Fort Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; New York, Boston, Washington and Annapolis, will be in command of Colonel Franklin J. Moses, commanding the marine barracks at Annapolis.

The decision of President Taft to order an investigation of the situation in the Dominican Republic followed two long conferences with the Acting Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, yesterday. Full authority for the action is conferred by the convention of 1907, whereby the United States government was invested with control over the collection of customs.

Republic's Existence Menaced.

For more than a week the State Department has been aware of the gravity of the situation in Santo Domingo, the latest dispatches indicating that the rebellion is spreading and that the existence of the republic itself is menaced. The custom houses at Jajabon, Banica, Liera Nueva and Pedernales are in possession of the rebels, but no effort is being made to collect customs, the looting of property being the apparent policy of the revolutionists.

Officials of the State Department regard General Horatio Vasquez as the leading spirit behind the unrest and revolution in Santo Domingo, although there is a suspicion that the machinations of a junta in New York are contributing largely to the disturbances.

Basis for United States Action.

The provision of the convention of 1907 justifying the naval protection proposed by this government is contained in Article 2 of the convention, which says:

"The Dominican government will provide by law for the payment of all customs duties to the General Receiver and his assistants and will give them all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers. The government of the United States will give to the General Receiver and his assistants such protection as it may find to be requisite for the performance of their duty."

The acting Secretary of State has telegraphed instructions to the American legations at Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince to hand to the Dominican and Haytian governments the following identical note:

In view of its treaty relations to the Dominican Republic and to the collection of customs on the Dominican frontier, and in view of its position as mediator between the Dominican Republic and the republic of Hayti regarding their boundary dispute, the government of the United States has determined to regard as the provisional de facto boundary line between the two republics, without prejudice to the rights or obligations of either country and until a final settlement of the boundary controversy may be concluded, the line shown on the map of Hayti and Santo Domingo prepared by the second military division, General Staff, Washington, 1907 and 1908; on Monte Christi sheet No. 6 and Barona sheet No. 7.

In order that customs receipts may be properly safeguarded the War Department will issue instructions to the receiver general of customs to re-establish and operate the border patrol, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisional line thus fixed is maintained.

## LONE TRAVELLER, 82, DIES

Mrs. E. R. Fowle, Sometime of New York, Brookline and Portland, Me.

London, Sept. 24.—Elizabeth R. Fowle, an American woman, eighty-two years old, died in the hotel where she was staying here today. The only address found for her baggage was No. 109 Harvard street, Brookline, Mass. She was travelling alone.

The United States Consul General has taken charge of the body and the trunk.

Boston, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Fowle, who died suddenly today in London, was formerly a resident of Brookline, but had recently lived in Portland, Me. Until a few years ago she was in the millinery business in New York City and Portland.

## BRAMWELL BOOTH'S SUCCESSOR.

London, Sept. 24.—Commissioner F. H. Howard, of the Salvation Army, was today appointed chief of staff in succession to Bramwell Booth, who became "general" on the death of his father, General William Booth.

## NEW RIO JANEIRO LOAN.

London, Sept. 24.—A Rio de Janeiro loan of \$10,000,000 at 5 per cent is shortly to be floated on the market here, and arrangements for underwriting the issue are now in progress.

## NEW PERUVIAN PRESIDENT.

Lima, Sept. 24.—Guillermo Billinghurst, who was elected President of Peru in August, took the oath of office today. He succeeds Augusto Leguia and his term extends to 1916.

## THE TRIBUNE'S ROOM AND BOARD

REGISTER is for your benefit. Consult it.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR LOAN WITH CHINA DETAILED

Official Statement by U. S. Bankers as to Their Efforts to Finance Republic.

SUPERVISION ESSENTIAL

Peking's Insistence on a Free Hand in Expenditure of Money Advanced the Stumbling Block.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

The American group associated with the banking groups of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan in the proposal to make a loan to China to the amount of \$500,000,000, which the Chinese government has declined to accept, preferring the terms offered by the Wendell Jackson-Birch-Crisp syndicate, which is to furnish \$50,000,000, yesterday issued a statement describing in full detail the negotiations of the six-power group with the Chinese government and setting forth the reasons why the six-power group has decided to adhere to the stipulations made by it for the proper safeguarding of the loan.

The statement, which is issued jointly by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank, constituting the American group, is as follows:

In view of the fact that the Chinese government has declined to accept the syndicate's current advance of \$50,000,000, the American group, with the approval of the Chinese government, has decided to make a loan to China to the amount of \$500,000,000, which the Chinese government has declined to accept, preferring the terms offered by the Wendell Jackson-Birch-Crisp syndicate, which is to furnish \$50,000,000, yesterday issued a statement describing in full detail the negotiations of the six-power group with the Chinese government and setting forth the reasons why the six-power group has decided to adhere to the stipulations made by it for the proper safeguarding of the loan.

Loans Already Contracted.

The British, German, French and American groups, which have been in the past contracted numerous loans, were requested by the Chinese government in February last to finance the government's current administrative expenses and the disbandment of troops, during a period of approximately six months, and to make a loan to the government to collect sufficient revenue to meet its running expenses, owing to the disturbed conditions following the revolution.

The four groups were further requested to undertake the payment of a loan of \$50,000,000 to be issued during a period of five years, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the repayment of the advances above mentioned.

Second.—To the liquidation of arrears in loan services and the payment of interest on the loans already contracted, which had arisen from the Chinese government's inability to meet its obligations during the preceding four months.

Third.—To finance administrative reforms and to inaugurate a programme of industrial development.

The suggestion of the governments and with the approval of the Chinese government, the syndicate has decided to make a loan to China to the amount of \$500,000,000, which the Chinese government has declined to accept, preferring the terms offered by the Wendell Jackson-Birch-Crisp syndicate, which is to furnish \$50,000,000, yesterday issued a statement describing in full detail the negotiations of the six-power group with the Chinese government and setting forth the reasons why the six-power group has decided to adhere to the stipulations made by it for the proper safeguarding of the loan.

Notwithstanding the fact that as the result of the revolution there was practically no central government and no central bank, and that the Chinese government had defaulted in the service of several loans and had been obliged to request permission to suspend the Boxer indemnity payments, the syndicate was willing to finance the requirements of the Chinese government under conditions which the governments and the groups believed calculated on the one hand to restore Chinese credit and uphold the newly organized republican government, and on the other to protect the syndicate's interests.

First.—That the purposes for which the loan was required should be stated by the Chinese and approved by the groups.

Second.—That China should adopt a system of disbursements which would insure the effective expenditure of loan funds for the purposes specified.

Third.—That the salt taxes to be hypothecated for the service of this loan should be administered either by the existing maritime customs organization or by a separate body like the customs of the Chinese government, thus safeguarding the proper administration of the security despite the possible continuation of the Boxer indemnity payments.

The groups appreciated that certain funds were required immediately and that the Chinese government could prepare its programme for administrative and industrial reorganization. They were, however, to be certain that each successive bond issue should be properly secured. The groups, therefore, proposed within the present year to issue a loan up to an amount of \$100,000,000. They were prepared, furthermore, when funds were required by the Chinese government, to make a loan to the Chinese government, to take subsequent issues at a price to be ascertained by reference to the market quotation in London of the immediately preceding series.

In order to protect the bonds issued and the market for securities, the syndicate was required to secure the security of the loans, because of the magnitude of the contemplated operations, desired China to be able to borrow from outside parties until the reorganization loan was issued in entirety.

In the interests of China.

The groups furthermore desired China to appoint them financial agents for a term of five years, the period within which the Chinese government should be able to liquidate the loan. The groups believed it to be in the interest of China and of the investing public that they should be able to obtain intelligent assistance from the Chinese government in the preparation of its reorganization programme and to advise as to the expenditure of loan funds in such manner as to secure its efficient operation.

Between the end of February and the middle of June the groups advanced a total of about \$10,000,000 to meet the pressing needs of the Peking administration, which during this period was unable to collect practically no revenue from the provinces over which it was endeavoring to establish its authority.

The conditions upon which the groups were prepared to make the loan were submitted to the Chinese government and were accepted by it, not because of the financial terms, but because of the safeguards required by the groups to insure the proper expenditure of the loan funds and the effective collection and protection of the security offered.

After the most careful consideration of conditions in China and the difficulties of the Chinese government, these requirements were deemed by the six governments and the six groups to be sound and reasonable. The groups were, however, to be certain that each successive bond issue should be properly secured. The groups, therefore, proposed within the present year to issue a loan up to an amount of \$100,000,000. They were prepared, furthermore, when funds were required by the Chinese government, to make a loan to the Chinese government, to take subsequent issues at a price to be ascertained by reference to the market quotation in London of the immediately preceding series.

## FORSBRY CAUGHT THROUGH HIS GIRL

Continued from first page.

the murderous burglar to escape out of the Tombs.

Forsbrey said he had been in this city every day except two, when he went over to New Jersey on business.

"I beat it straight to Bronx Park when I got over the wall, and I ain't been out of the big town since," he said. "I ain't been doing anything. We answered an ad. that wanted a janitor and janitress for \$50 and room, but the man asked me so many questions I was afraid it was a stall the 'fatties' had planted for me, and I turned around and left. We rented the flat September 15 and paid \$50 a week for it."

Forsbrey was taken back to the Tombs. When the newspaper men asked Deputy Commissioner Wright what precautions would be taken, the deputy said grimly that he was perfectly sure that Forsbrey would never escape again.

How Forsbrey Escaped.

Forsbrey escaped from the Tombs early in the morning of Labor Day, after the saws and a bottle of acid were found in his cell a few days before and he was locked in an "isolated cell," both for punishment and so that the keepers could keep watch of him. Just outside the door of his cell a trusty sat, an alarm going and an electric light switch ready at his hand. The trusty, Warden Jackson explained, was there only to prevent Forsbrey from taking his own life.

It was the duty of William Hoodlin, a keeper, to pay hourly visits to Forsbrey's cell. He failed to do so. A little after 3 o'clock in the morning Nicholas Jones, the night keeper, found that Forsbrey had escaped. He had leaned his spring cot against the wall of his cell and climbed up until he could reach the ventilator. The grating was loose, and a slight tug brought it off in his hand. He forced the ventilator open, opening thus made by his blankets and handed in the "utility shaft" which led to the carpenter shop.

He forced a window in the carpenter shop with equal ease, climbed over a stone wall surrounded by an iron fence and was free. His was the second escape within a few months from the redoubtable Tombs, and Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Corrections, began an inquiry. He found that many of the cells in the Tombs were as easily removed as that in the "isolated cell," and set to work to fix them, as well as to see that all bars, such as the Forsbrey pried out of the carpenter shop window, were firmly in place.

William Hoodlin, the keeper, who failed to visit Forsbrey's cell, was dismissed, and Night Warden Jones was fined twenty-five days pay and transferred to Hart's Island. Warden John J. Hanley was brought back to the Tombs to help Warden Fallon.

Forsbrey is indicted in this county for murder and assault and in Kings County for murder. He is accused of shooting to death a jeweller on the East Side on July 23, and of seriously wounding a cigar store clerk on the same day. In Brooklyn he is accused of complicity in the murder of another stockbroker.

The police circulate say he has done time in the House of Detention, Albany county penitentiary, Fort Payne, Ala.; Elmira, Sing Sing and Auburn.

He Was a Quiet Tenant.

Mayer Brown, the owner of the house where Forsbrey was taken, said last night that on September 14 a dapper young man, giving his name as "E. Davis," called and rented the apartment.

"I want it for my brother and his wife, who are living in Brooklyn," he said. "They're up against it in a financial way, and their furniture's in storage, and I want to help them out."

He paid \$2 on the \$50 apartment, and next day Forsbrey and the girl moved in. The landlord said he seldom saw them, but that they were well behaved. Forsbrey did all the shopping; the woman seldom went out, probably having in mind that grand old motto of the police, "cherchez la femme."

The house where the arrest took place came into some notoriety about two years ago, when "The Bronx Literary Club" was raided, and boy and girl students of the Morris High School were found in compromising circumstances. Mr. Brown, the present owner, was not in possession of the house at that time.

Mr. Dougherty said that in recognition of the excellent work done by Detective Lake he will recommend to Police Commissioner Waldo that he be attached to the Central Office squad in the capacity of a detective lieutenant.

## UNDERWRITES CHINA LOAN

London Insures Issue of the Whole \$25,000,000.

London, Sept. 24.—The whole of the \$25,000,000 of the new Chinese loan offered for subscription here was underwritten today at 1½ per cent.

A statement published here to the effect that nothing was said by the British government to the negotiators of the Chinese loan in the nature of a prohibition of the loan is denied. It is learned that on the first intimation to the Foreign Office of the negotiations bearing on this loan the promoters were informed that if they proceeded with it they would be acting in direct opposition to the wishes and policy of the government, which would be compelled to protest to the Chinese government against the transaction.

A statement on this subject given out by the Foreign Office makes reference to the instructions which the government recently gave to the British Minister at Peking, Sir John N. Jordan, to oppose the loan. The United States and Great Britain co-operated in this opposition, objection to the loan being based on the belief that foreign supervision was necessary over the expenditure of loans granted to China.

London, Sept. 25.—The Peking correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says it is probable that a preliminary contract between the Jackson syndicate and the Chinese government for a new Anglo-Chinese bank will be signed today. The bank will bear the name of the "Associated Commercial Banking Corporation," and will have a capital of \$10,000,000, equally subscribed by China and Great Britain. The head offices will be in London, with a directorate composed of an equal number of representatives of China and nominees of the syndicate. It will have a branch office in Peking with a directorate similarly composed.

## TO AVERT BALKAN WAR

Austria Proposes Exchange of Views Between the Powers.

SERBIA STILL PREPARING

Malissori Tribesmen Advance on Scutari—Russia and Rumania for Peace.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 25.—The speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations in Vienna yesterday has made an unfavorable impression here on account of its great reserve and the omission of all references to European peace in future. This impression has been further increased by the speech of Count Berchtold, as it is quite unusual for an Austrian Foreign Minister to express himself in such plain, unvarnished terms on the situation in the Balkans.

The passage to the effect that Austria must be prepared for all eventualities on land and sea has caused much comment.

The Emperor, after the speech, was heard to say to a member of one of the delegations: "We are facing a very serious situation." These words from a monarch accustomed to weigh every word with the greatest care are accepted as confirmation of the gravity of the Balkan situation.

Vienna, Sept. 24.—The Balkan situation has aroused the deepest interest in Austria. Emperor Francis Joseph has suggested an exchange of views between the powers on the important questions now at issue with respect to these states, and Count Leopold von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day made reference to the proposals he has submitted to the powers for an exchange of views.

He said that the result was the unanimous co-operation of the powers and a pledge for the prevention of a violent solution of the Balkan crisis. The Minister added:

It would, however, be a serious mistake if, because of this, we regarded the danger of the present situation as being averted.

Count von Berchtold declared that the unsatisfactory conditions in European Turkey had seriously affected the neighboring countries, imposing upon their statesmen a heavy task. He hoped that their sense of responsibility would restrain them from following the impulses of irresponsible elements. He continued:

We also trust, however, that Turkey will not fail to recognize the gravity of the situation and find a way to avoid complications. Our information justifies the assumption that the present Turkish government is diligently endeavoring to provide necessary guarantees for the reasonable requirements of the various nationalities of the empire and to settle the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Turkey and her internal consolidation.

We regard it as the duty of Turkish statesmen to reconcile the legitimate claims of the different peoples of Macedonia with the exigencies of the Ottoman state. Honest endeavors to bring about the solution of this problem will always find our moral support.

Diplomacy is keeping guard to prevent the threatened conflict and stifle a possible Balkan conflagration. Our geographical position places us near the area of disturbance, and the great interests of the monarchy are at stake. Only when we are armed by land and sea can we look to the future with easy mind.

Count von Berchtold also referred to the satisfactory progress of the Turkish peace negotiations as promising to facilitate Turkey's domestic crisis; to the community of interests of Austria and Germany in the Near East, and to Russia's sincere desire to preserve peace in the Balkans. He said that his visit to the King of Rumania had convinced him of Rumania's peaceful intentions.